

T W O ^{August 6.}
LETTERS, 27

The one from the

Lord Digby,

TO

The QUEENS Majestie:

The other from Mr. *Thomas Elliot* to the
Lord *Digby*, with Observations
upon the same Letters.

Also a Note of such Armes as were sent
for by his Majestie out of *Amsterdam*,
under his owne Hand.

Likewise the opposition the Marquesse of *Hartford*
received, in executing his Majesties Illegall Com-
mission of Array in *Somerset-shire*.

Die Luna 1 August. 1642.

Ordered that these two Letters, with the Observations upon the same,
be forthwith published in Print.

Hen. Elsyng Cler. Parl. D. Com.

L O N D O N,
Printed for *George Lindsey.* 1642.

THE
LETTERS

OF
DIPY

THE
QUEEN OF
PERSIA

EDITION
WITH
OPINIONES
AND
DISCUSSIONS
BY
JOHN
WILKINSON
LONDON
1750

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Observations upon the same Letters.

THE LORDS and COMMONS have commanded these entitling Letters and Vores to be printed, the copy of a Letter written by the Lord BISHOP to the Queen, the 20th March last, of his owne hand-writing. An originall Letter written to the Lord BISHOP by Mr. THOMAS BUR from Yorke the 27. of March last, two notes of ANNES, the one of which is partly His Majesties owne hand, both found among my Lord DUNBARTONS papers: in the Letter of the Lord BISHOP to the Queen, it may be observed, how he discoveres his venomous heart to this Kingdome, in that malitious censure, that we are a Country unworthy of her; unworthy indeed to be so often designed to shame and destruction, to be underminded and circumvented by so many plots and devillesh projects of Jesuites and Priests, and other the most factious and Malignant spirits in Christendome; by which we had been often ruined and destroyed, if Gods wondfull Mercy had not preserved us: And we call his divine Majestie to witness that we have never done any thing against the personal safety or Honour of her Majestie, only we have desired to be secured from such plots, from such mischievous Engins, that they might not have the favour of the Court and such a powerfull influence upon His Majesties Councils, as they have had to the extremest hazard not only of the civill Liberty, and Peace of the Kingdom, but of that which we hold dearest much than these, yea, than the very being of this Nation; our Religion, whereupon depends the honour of Almighty God, and salvation of our Soules: let this Lord who was long amongst us, and knew the grounds of our proceedings, and most secret consultations, produce any thing (if he can) of undutifulnesse, or disrespect to her Majestie, express or intended by us.

Another discoverie in the Letter, in this that this Lord confesseth that he writ to his Majestie, with the hardnesse which he thought his affaires and complexion required, what this was may well be perceived in a Letter from himself to the Queen, heretofore printed by our direction, his affaires in the judgement of this Lord required that he should withdraw himselfe from his Parliament, and

betake himselfe to some place of strength, such was the Counsell
lie then gave him, and how well it hath been followed every man
may perceive, but what his Majesties complexion required, that
may seeme a greater mysterie, and yet this may be collected out of
that Letter that his Majestic in the apprehension of this Lord, was
too inclinable to an Accommodation with his Parliament, which
in a kinde of scorn in that Letter is called the easie or the sage way,
this complexion so beleeming a good Prince, required such a hardy
and vehement provocation to wrath and war against his Subjects,
as this Lord presumed to expresse in that Letter, and besides his
Treacherie to the Kingdome, we may herein observe a great de-
gree of insolencie and contempt towards his Majestie, that he
should dare in a Letter to the Queene to tax his Majesties com-
plexion with so much as mildnesse towards his people, must needs
be required such hardy and bold Counsell.

In Master *Elliots* Letter it may be first observed, that whilest his
Majestic contests with his Parliament for some questionable Pre-
rogatives concerning the Common-wealth, his owne servants do
really deprive him of an undoubted Prerogative of being the so-
vereigne disposer of favours and preferments in his owne family,
which the Gentleman doth expresse in that resolution, never to
have any place about his Majesty but by the Queen, and may be fur-
ther observed what these desperate Councils about the King are
most afraid of, and what they thinke most hurtfull to themselves,
that his Majestie should be inclined to an accommodation with his
people, by this they feare to be undone, that is to loose that prey,
the Estates of the Parliament-men, and other good subjects which
they have already devoured in their owne fancies, and that they
expect to be preserved from this undoing by the Queens inter-
posing.

By these two Notes may be observed that at the time whilest so
many Declarations were publish'd in his Majesties Name, with so-
lemne Protestations of his Majesties intention of raysing onely a
Guard for his owne person, all sorts of provision for an Army,
were made beyond the sea, and this poore Kingdome designed to
the miserie and confusion of war, and under the disguise of de-
fending the Protestant profession, an army to be rated in the in-
tention of these wicked Counsellours, for the suppressing and
destruction of the Protestant Religion.

The

The Lord Digbyes Letter to the Queens Majestie.

Hague, March the 10. 1642.

M A D A M :
 T is the first contentment that I have been capable of this long time, that your Majestie is safely arrived in *Holland*, withdrawn from a Countrey so unworthy of you.

I should have waited the first upon you, both to have tendered my dutie according to my precedence of obligation above others, and to have enformed your Majestie the timeliest, of the state of this place, whither you are comming, both in point of affections and interests, but that there lie about such reports, that the Parliament hath desired your Majestie not to admit mee to your presence, as I dare not presume into it without particular permission. The ground of their malevolence towards mee in this particular, is said to be upon some Letters, which they have presumed to open, directed unto your Majestie from me, which I profess I cannot apprehend; for I am certaine, that I have not written to your Majestie the least word that can be wrested to an ill sente, by my greatest enemies, having not so much as mentioned any businesse to your Majestie since I left *England*. To the King I confess I wrote once, with that hardinesse which I thought his affaires and complexion required; but that letter was sent by so safe hands, as I cannot apprehend the miscarrying of it. However, Madam, if my misfortune bee so great, as that I must bee deprived of the sole comfort of my life, of waiting on your Majestie, and following your fortunes, I beseech you let my doome be so signified unto me, as that I may retire with the least shame that well may be, to bewaile my unhappinesse, which yet will be supportable, if I may be but assured, that inwardly that generous and Princeely heart preserves me the place of

(Madam,)

Your Majesties most faidfull, and
most affectionate humble servant,

A 3

Mr.

Mr. Ellyots Letter to the L. Digby.

My Lord:

You have ever been so willing to oblige, that I cannot despair of your favour, in a businesse wherein I am much concerned, the King was pleased to employ me to London to my Lord Keeper for the Seales, which though after two houres consideration he refused, yet being resolved not to be denied, my importunitie at last prevailed, which service the King hath declared was so great, that he hath promised a reward equal to it; It may be the King expects I should move him for some place, which I shall not do, being resolved never to have any but by the Queen being already so infinitely obliged to her for her favours, that I confess I would owe it y^e only to her; nor shall I ever value that life I hold, but as a debt, which I shall ever pay to her commands, the favour which I desire from your Lordship, is, that you will engage the Queen to write to the King, that hee would make a Groome of his Bed-chamber, which since I know it is so absolute in her power to doe, I shal never think of any other way; for which service, neither her Majestie, nor your Lordship, shall ever find a more reall servant: for our affaires, they are now in so good a condition, that if we are not undone by hearkening to an Accommodation, there is nothing else can hurt us, which I feare the King is too much inclined to; but I hope, what shee shall receive from the Queen will make him so resolved, that nothing but a satisfaction equal to the injuries hee hath received, will make him quit the advantage he now hath, which I do not doubt will be the means of bringing your Lordship quickly hither, where you shall find none more ready to obey your commands,

Than your most faufull and humble servant,

Yorke the 27. of

May 1642.

Thom. Ellyot.

A

A Note of the Armes sent for by the
KING from Amsterdam.
C.R.

Two hundred Firelocks.

Four pieces of Cannon for Battery: viz.

One Cannon.

One Demi-Cannon.

Two whole Culverin.

Two Mortars.

Four Petards.

Ten Field-Pieces of six pound Bullet mounted.

One hundred Barrells of Powder.

Round Shot and case proportioned to the severall pieces.

Two thousand paire of Pistolls.

One Thousand Carabins.

Three Thousand Saddles.

Three Thousand Musquets.

One Thousand Pikes.

C.R.

Item degerre a Amsterdam & Bartholetti.

Agent de La Langravine de Hen. Wickford.

DIE LV.N.B. I Augusti 1642.

Ordered that the Letters from the Lord Digby, and Mr. Tho. Eliot, and the note of Armes sent for by the King from Amsterdam, be Printed: and that it be referred to the COMMITTEE, (for the defence of the Kingdom) to prepare a Preamble, and to make some Observations upon these Letters.

Hen. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

True Newes from Somerset-Shire.

SIR,

I Thought good for the satisfaction of friends in London, to signifie, that we have been in the County of Somerset full of fears: but the cloud (God be thanked) was soone blowne over.

The Marquesse *Hartford* came on the 25 of July, at the Assises to Bath, with divers others, to execute the Commission of Array, where met him divers of our County. The Judge having received a Letter from his Majesty to forward the Commission, and to give it in charge, but he declined that, as also the Commands of the House, for declaring it illegall; so in his chaffe he sayled betwixt wind and water, very politiquely.

On Thursday following (having received little encouragement at Bath) the Commissioners got to Wels, with the Cavaliers; in the interim at Bath, the Constables of some 21 Hundreds Petitioned the Judge to declare his opinion concerning the Commission, which with some reluctancy, being soundly put to it, he concluded to be illegall; and according to a Branch of the said Petition, hee appointed the Votes of the Houles to bee read in open Court, touching the said Commission.

On Fryday the Marquesse sent for the Sheriff from his attendance on the Judge to Wels, to require his counsell and assistance (being joyned in Commission with them) for the Array, who returned the Marquesse this Answer, that he had received commands from the Parliament, not to joyne, but further to supprese such their proceedings, whose commands hee was resolved to obey, and further sent him the Constables Petition, with the Judges Answer, which with the unanimous consent of the County, to refuse (except some discontented Spirits) will coole their further going on therein; divers also of the County have petitioned him to depart out of their coasts. And one Master *Stroud*, a Gentleman of constant fidelity to King and Parliament, who in execution of the *Militia*, and meeting with the Marquesse *Hartford* in the execution of Array, shewed such courage, with a few against his many Horse, which the Countrey people, seeing with admiration, got up their spirits, and so bestirred themselves, that in short time they had treble the Marquesse power, whereupon he left the place: It was certaine that if the Commission had taken effect, the King would have been shortly in our parts, and it was intended to be made the *Accedama*, you may communicate this for truth.

FINIS.